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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

WEEKLY BULLETIN

For Period
27 January to 2 February
1946

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R E S T R I C T E D

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

During the week the Imperial Japanese Government in CLÖ memorandum No. 450 (1.1), dated 30 January 1946, submitted the formal draft of the proposed Imperial Ordinance limiting population movements from rural areas to urban centers (cities of 100,000 or more population). A study of the proposal is continuing and details of the control measures to be inaugurated will be announced following approval by the Supreme Commander.

Relief

The Eighth Army Headquarters announced that subordinate units were ordered, during the week, to check the Japanese Government's inventory of Army-Navy food and clothing stocks and to submit estimates of needy persons in each prefecture. Upon receipt of such information in this Headquarters, the Japanese Government will be authorized to distribute these items to destitute persons.

SECTION II

P R E V E N T I V E M E D I C I N E

General

Colonel Wilson C. Williams, M.C., Chief of the Preventive Medicine Division, departed this station on 1 February 1946.

A brief summary of the reportable diseases for the year 1945 was prepared in chart form, showing total reported cases and rates per 100,000 per annum by prefecture.

A system of master cards was set up by which current and cumulative communicable disease data were available for ready reference, cross-indexed by disease and by prefectures.

On the basis of age distribution figures, obtained from the Ministry of Health, a comprehensive plan for diphtheria immunization was formulated and a memorandum for the Imperial Japanese Government prepared and forwarded for dispatch, directing that detailed plans be submitted for the carrying out of this program.

Following receipt of replies from the major commands concerned, (AFWES-PAC, CINCPOA and USAFIK), a reply to the Central Liaison Office was prepared and forwarded for dispatch, disapproving the request for additional birth and death registration among Japanese nationals under U. S. control.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supplies. A conference was held with the G-4 Section regarding chlorination of public water supplies in cities having concentrations of occupational troops, as a result of requisition for hypochlorinators from GHQ Medical Inspector. The Chief Engineers' Office disapproved the requisition, on the advice of ASCOM-C engineers, since the Tokyo water supply will be chlorinated to meet U. S. Army standards in the near future. The Chief Surgeon's Office recommended chlorinating water supplies to U. S. Army standards, in all cities having concentrations of occupational forces, for more adequate protection of the health of troops. It was agreed that such action is desirable if sufficient chlorine can be obtained. G-4 is requesting, of the Chief Surgeon, a list of cities considered as having concentrations of occupational forces, or for a basis for making such a decision. The Chief Engineer will be requested to make surveys of cities selected, and estimates

of equipment and supplies necessary for proper treatment of these water supplies for direct consumption by occupational forces. The Economic and Scientific Section reported to G-4 that some increase in chlorine allocation for water treatment could probably be made if the Chief Surgeon considers it necessary for the protection of the health of troops. Consideration is also being given to the importation of chlorine from the States for this purpose.

Waste Disposal. A study is being made of Japanese programs for the sanitary treatment of nightsoil. Methods are all based upon the destruction of pathogenic bacteria and parasites by storage. Experiments have shown that properly designed sanitary privies, and city nightsoil storage vaults, providing three months storage, have given excellent results. Considerable experimental work was done before the war on the development of plants for the treatment of human excreta from smaller cities, or districts of larger cities not having water borne sewerage systems. The excreta was to be collected in the usual manner and treated at a central plant providing controlled sludge digestion. The dried sludge was to be used as fertilizer. Basic principles involved are sound, and there would seem to be a place for this type of treatment in this country.

Laboratory Service

Production of Biologicals. A third conference was held with members of the Japanese Ministry of Health and Social Affairs, on the matter of facilitating production of smallpox vaccine, triple typhoid vaccine, and diphtheria antitoxin and toxoid. The Medical Supply Division assisted in the program of obtaining sufficient calves for the production of smallpox vaccine, enlisting the aid of the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, and the Japanese Ministry of Forestry and Agriculture. Sufficient numbers of calves were ultimately

assured for the quotas previously established for smallpox vaccine. Distribution bottle-necks were surveyed in discussion and measures initiated to facilitate the supply of the vaccine in areas of greatest immediate need.

Standardization of Penicillin. A committee for the standardization of penicillin is being organized by the Health Ministry, to determine the standards of potency and quality of all penicillin being produced in Japan. The action of this committee will be referred to this section for review.

Medical Examiner System in Tokyo. The medical examiner system, established in Tokyo in December 1945, was re-examined and certain improvements were instituted. When fully perfected the program will be utilized as a model for a nation-wide system of the same general type, whereby the accurate diagnosis and reporting of deaths will be assured insofar as the public health program is concerned.

Nutrition Service

Nutrition Survey of Tokyo Hospitals. On 28 January 1946, a survey was begun of 20 general hospitals, 5 psychiatric hospitals and 5 tuberculosis hospitals. The same general procedure is being followed as in the nutrition survey recently completed in 35 ku of Tokyo.

Nutrition Survey of Other Areas. The nutrition survey of Nagoya, Osaka, Kure and Fukuoka, modeled on the Tokyo survey of December 1945, was formally commenced by two large groups of nutritionists, one for the western portion of Japan, the other for the eastern portion. Comparable segments of the rural population adjacent to these cities, and to Tokyo, will be similarly surveyed. The results will be compiled with those of the previous survey in Tokyo and will furnish the basis for a continued program of nutrition surveys to be undertaken in the same five areas every three months thereafter for as long

a period as needed.

On 29 January 1946, at a meeting held in Keio University Hospital, Tokyo, Colonel Sams addressed the group which will survey eastern Japan. A similar assembly met in Kyoto on 1 February 1946 at which time Colonel Sams' address was read in transcript.

Post Quarantine Service

The number of outgoing repatriates for the week ending January 27, was 47,898; incoming numbered 23,540. The total for this week exceeded that of last week by 4,481. The predominant shipments were: Japanese from China, 30,655; Koreans, 21,550. No cases of quarantinable disease were known to have occurred during the week.

Venereal Disease Control Service

Plans were drawn for a demonstration of venereal disease contact tracing in Tokyo, using personnel of the First Cavalry Division, the office of the Provost Marshal of Tokyo, and the Tokyo Health Department.

A conference was held with a representative of the Ministry of Health on the subject of "health certification", and the admission of venereal patients to communicable disease hospitals. The Ministry will order the discontinuance of the practice of issuing health certificates to persons examined for communicable disease.

Analysis of the first 8 weeks of operation of the venereal disease examination-treatment demonstration at Yoshiwara Hospital in Tokyo, revealed that 118 cases of gonorrhoea were diagnosed during that period, in 88 of approximately 180 individuals subjected to weekly examination. Sixty-three individuals developed gonorrhoea once, 21 twice, 3 three times, and 1, four times.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

The percentage of occupied beds continues downward although the number of both in-patients and out-patients remains well within the average. The inconvenient location of some of the National Hospitals accounts for the reluctance of patients to enter them for treatment.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The Public Health Ministry has assigned Dr. Yukikazu Kuramochi as assistant to Dr. Miki in the Bureau of Health. Dr. Kuramochi is to work with Miss Kaneko on the Public Health program and establish a unified curriculum for the training schools. He has submitted the curriculum listed below. This curriculum was established after a meeting which was held in Tokyo on January 19th, at which time a number of the physicians and 14 directors of nurses were present. The great need for text books was again expressed.

THE STANDARD CURRICULUM FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' TRAINING SCHOOL

(1946.4)

SUBJECTS (Class Work) hours	3 yrs	2 yrs	Midwives	REMARKS
	A hours	B hours	C hours	
Biology (Brief explanation)	10	10	10	
Anatomy, Physiology & Pathology	50	20	30	Pathology includes causes of illness, inflammation and tumor.
Bacteriology	20	-	30	Laboratory work 10 hrs.
Materia Medica	20	-	10	
Sanitary Statistics	30	30	30	
Nutrition & Dietetics	100	70	80	Includes diet therapy. Cookery A-50 BC-40.
X-Ray Therapy	10	10	10	
Health Statistics for Nation	20	20	20	
Mental Hygiene	10	10	10	
Nursing-Principle & Practice	120	-	80	Demonstration & practice A-50 C-30.

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SUBJECTS	3 yrs	2 yrs	Midwives	REMARKS
	A	B	C	
Obstetrics	50	30	-	
Environmental Hygiene	20	20	20	
Preventive Medicine	20	20	20	
Prevention of Acute Communicable Diseases	30	10	20	
Prevention of Chronic Communicable Diseases	20	10	20	
Anti-Tuberculosis Work	30	20	30	
Health Supervision for Nation	30	20	30	Includes body mechanics
Maternal Hygiene	30	20	20	
Infant & Child Hygiene	70	40	40	Includes Formulas & nutrition and parent education.
School Hygiene	20	20	20	
Personal Hygiene	30	30	30	
Industrial Hygiene	30	20	30	
Social Work & Social Politics	30	30	30	
Social Insurance	20	20	20	
Laws & Regulations of Sanitation	20	20	20	
Public Health Nursing (Principles + Practice)	100	50	80	Includes case work.
Sociology & Economics	30	30	30	
Pedagogy	40	40	40	Includes teaching procedure.
Psychology	30	30	30	
Ethics	30	30	30	
Physical Training	50	30	40	
Music	50	30	40	
Special Lectures	50	40	50	According the situation.
Total	<u>1,250</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>1,000</u>	
	10 mos	6 mos	8 mos	
<u>(Practical Work)</u>				
Clinical Nursing in the Hospital	1,200	200	800	Hospital trng should be done as bedside nursing in general & includes isolation beds.
	6 mos	1 mo	4 mos	
Practical tng in the Maternity Hospital	200	200	200	
	1 mo	1 mo	1 mo	
Field Practice for P.H.N.	600	600	600	Includes practical work in the Health Centers at least 1 month and rural work.
Total	<u>2,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,600</u>	
	10 mos	5 mos	8 mos	
TOTAL SUM	<u>3,250</u>	<u>1,800</u>	<u>2,600</u>	
	2 yrs	1 yr	1½ yrs	

SUPPLEMENTARY:

Class work 5 hrs per day and 25 days for a month
 Practical work 8 hrs per day and 25 days for a month

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SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

A representative from the Veterinary Affairs Division conducted a survey of the Tachikawa Japanese Army Veterinary Supply Depot, now occupied by U. S. Armed Forces. It was found that practically all medical and veterinary supplies have been removed by the Japanese Ministry of Home Affairs, except horseshoes, horseshoe nails and the machinery necessary for their fabrication.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Report. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported one case of anthrax, bovine, in Chiba Prefecture, which was diagnosed on 26 January 1946. Control measures used are immunization and quarantine.

Examination for Veterinary License. The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has submitted information concerning the examination of non-graduate veterinarians desiring a veterinary license. Qualifications of applicant, veterinary subjects to be included in the examination, fees and procedures are outlined in this information.

Korean Report

The Chief of the Veterinary Department, Bureau of Public Health, Headquarters Military Government in Korea, submitted the following report on Korean Veterinary Affairs:

GENERAL: A conference of Provincial veterinarians for the purpose of clarifying their relationship with Military Government.

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ANIMAL DISEASE CONTROL:

1. The completion of the Rhinderpest immunization program along the 38th parallel.
2. The production of 100 cc's of mallein.
3. An outbreak of Fowl Pest in three districts and the use of vaccine as a control measure.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

No report.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

Production

Continuous efforts are being made to accelerate the production of vaccines. The Health Ministry has been requested to make every effort to increase prices of vaccines in order that a profit can be made by manufacturers. Manufacturers are making patent medicines in order to provide sufficient funds to carry on production of vaccines. Increase in prices will permit these manufacturers to stop production of patent medicines, and this effort can be diverted to the manufacture of vaccines.

Conferences on the production of smallpox vaccine continue to indicate that obtaining a sufficient number of cows is the hardest problem to solve. The Health Ministry requested the help of this office in solving this problem. Accordingly, a conference was called on 3 February in an effort to iron out all difficulties. Representatives of the Health Ministry, Agriculture Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, were present. The over-all problem was outlined, stressing the fact that production of at least thirty million individual doses in the next four or five months, was absolutely essential.

The Health Ministry presented a new plan for production outlining the manufacturers and the number of cows necessary during specified periods. Representatives of the Natural Resources Section stated that there were approximately two million draft cows in Japan, and that the total number required for production of smallpox vaccine (1936) was very small and that this number could be obtained without too much difficulty. It was pointed out that this requirement would have to be met and the representatives of the Agriculture Ministry stated that the required number would be obtained. Weekly reports beginning next Tuesday, February 5th, will be made by the Agriculture Ministry and the Natural Resources Section, SCAP, on the actual number obtained against the program as outlined by the Health Ministry.

Distribution

Field trips were made to Fukushima, Yamagata, Niigata, Saitama and Gunma Prefectures to investigate medical supply operations. Conditions, as pertains to the distribution of medical supplies, were unsatisfactory. Corrective action was indicated to the prefectural officials and to the Welfare Ministry. It is apparent that the Ministry must take more positive action to see that the local agencies perform their responsibilities. Supervision and advice from this Section will be given to see that this is done.

A preliminary investigation has been made on the distribution of smallpox vaccine. This is the first year that it has been necessary to control the distribution of this item. Stocks are being distributed with due regard for the incidence of the disease.

Reports were received this week indicating that the December distribution of newly manufactured medical supplies were generally higher than for previous months, since the occupation. Controlled medicines especially

increasing from ¥1,000,000 to over ¥8,000,000.

Distribution of returned military medical supplies continued. A report indicated that the Japanese have inventoried ¥110,000,000 through December, and the Welfare Ministry has authorized distribution of ¥20,000,000. This Section is pushing the program to make certain that the Ministry balances stock between prefectures as soon as possible and distributes additional quantities on an equitable basis.

Narcotics

Japanese officials of the Drug and Pharmacy Section, Ministry of Health, reported on 28 January 1946, that they expect to have legislation setting up a system of narcotic control ready in approximately one month. About 100 people in the national and prefectoral governments will work on narcotics control exclusively, according to the present plans of the Health Ministry.

The narcotic storage facilities of the Takeda Wholesale Drug Co. and the Sankyo Drug Co. were inspected in order to determine their suitability for the custody and distribution of seized Japanese military medicinal narcotics.

The Sankyo Drug Co. reported that a quantity of finished narcotics, seized in error by the Eighth Army, had been returned with nine items missing, among them a 25 gram bottle of morphine hydrochloride and a 25 gram bottle of cocaine hydrochloride. This matter has been referred to the Headquarters, Eighth Army, for investigation and report.

A report on the crude and semiprocessed narcotics, now in the custody of the United States Forces, as reported to this Headquarters, was forwarded to the War Department on 28 January 1946.

Crawford F. Sams
CRAWFORD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

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